

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Published Simultaneously in Winthrop and Portland.

Vol. VIII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1840.

No. 46.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

It is often the case that we see horses a little inclined to the heaves, or, as some call it, pricked in the wind. It has generally been considered as a disease of the lungs. The symptoms are a dry hard cough, especially when the horse is moved briskly, and a beating of the flanks. The flanks are drawn up slowly, sometimes with three successive efforts, and then dropped suddenly, and a sort of wheezing is heard, when the breath escapes, as if it were passing through a thick viscid fluid. Undoubtedly in many cases it is similar to the asthma in the human system, a secretion of viscid matter in the lungs, and a loss of action in the diaphragm, so that the whole power of respiration depends upon the abdominal muscles as they are called, and hence the peculiar motion seen in the horse troubled with this complaint. But this is not always the case. It sometimes originates in the stomach, and is caused by a sort of dyspepsia. We were informed the other day of a case of this kind by Major Wood. The old gentleman has a great sort of a family horse with which he has "jogged about" for several years, something after the rate of *forty miles in fifty hours*, when all at once the animal shewed signs of the heaves. Why his wind should fail him was a mystery to the owner, as he is not conscious of having at any time played the Jehu—nor run any races with him.

This fall he observed symptoms of nausea exhibited by him, & says that he actually vomited—he must have been "as sick as a horse"—at any rate it proved unequivocally that there was derangement in the digestive organs. Alkaline remedies were resorted to. First, ashes were mixed with his provender, and after a time a little slacked lime was put in and lime water given him to drink, when he recovered his health and spirits, and shewed no more symptoms of the heaves.

The remedy the Major says is not new, for his father told him years ago, that lime water was good for the heaves; and we recollect reading when a boy in a number of Robert B. Thomas' Almanac, which for many years was the only Agricultural periodical published in New-England, coming out in the rapid progress of once every twelve months, that a horse very badly disordered with the heaves was cured by being turned out in pasture where he was accidentally deprived of any water except what stood in an old lime pit and contained considerable lime dissolved in it.—The idea of its ever being a stomach disease instead of a lung complaint is not general among our farmers.

DEATH OF DR. SOUTHWICK.

Died in Danvers, Mass., Dr. EDWARD SOUTHWICK, of Augusta, aged 42, well known in this vicinity as one of the best citizens in the State. We first became acquainted with him while pursuing his studies, at the medical school in this State, and can bear testimony to his great worth—scientific attainments and persevering industry and also to his modesty and unobtrusive demeanor through life. After taking his medical degree, at Brunswick, he visited Europe, & attended the lectures of some of the most scientific men of Paris. On his return he commenced the practice of medicine in his native town, Danvers, Mass., but left it a year or two after, came into Maine and take charge of the extensive tannery that had been estab-

lished in Vassalboro' by his brother Joseph. To this pursuit he brought a mind well versed in chemical skill and science which he soon put into practical operation, and to his good judgment—untiring business habits and enterprise, is the community principally indebted for a number of the most extensive and well arranged tanneries in the State of Maine. His death brings a severe loss to this section of our State not easily repaired.

CLUB FEET.

We do not know but our readers will club us for calling their attention so often to this subject. If they do, all that we have to say is, "Strike, but hear" us. In June last we had the pleasure of examining a little child of Mr Pike, of Augusta, that had been operated upon by Dr Brown of Boston for this malformation. We mentioned the fact in the Farmer, presuming as this kind of operation is somewhat new in this country, it would be gratifying to every benevolent mind, and especially to those parents who had children suffering this evil to learn that it could be cured by an operation, and by whom.

Friend Drew, took exceptions to our remarks, and at the close of his strictures, made this observation—we will quote his own words. "We have, too, heard Dr. Brown complained of for charging seventy-five dollars for a single brief operation, which respectable surgeons in this neighborhood would willingly perform—and as well too, we doubt not—for five dollars. Such exorbitant prices are more akin to dishonorable quackery than to honest practice."

We thought this was coming marvelously near to accusing Dr Brown of quackery, and in the spirit of frankness, and without any quibble or "quackery" at all, told him that we thought he was wrong in so doing.

We do not presume to say what ought or what ought not to be a fair price for this or that operation. Situation, expense of attaining the art—risk, and many other circumstances govern and vary such things so much that it is difficult to say what is or what is not a proper remuneration. Dr Brown has assumed no mystery in the thing—pretends to no magic or Hocus Pocus, as quacks generally do. He has published in a pamphlet the history of the art as regards its rise and progress in Europe, and what has been done in this country, and how it is done, with drawings illustrating the modes of procedure. All is as open and as fair as daylight can make it. But the price makes it quackery. Suppose Dr Brown had proposed to operate without the requisite skill, and had cut the wrong tendon, or by mistake wounded a nerve, or tapped an artery, and been under the necessity of taking it up. Would he not be liable to an action, and probably fined hundreds if not thousands of dollars for malpractice?

We have known twice that sum charged for an operation which took no more time than did this. But there are others who can and do perform this operation. Brother Drew publishes a letter from a friend who says he has done it. We are glad of it. The more science and skill abounds, the better for the community. Had we known the name of his friend we would publish it so that the suffering might know where to find relief. We have been informed that our friend Dr Allen of Hallowell has operated twice, recently, with success. We are glad of that too, and mean to call and see his patients the first opportunity; and if he has done well we shall be the last man to abuse him for it.

Fearing that we might have overrated the success of Dr Brown as it regards Mr Pike's child (Mr O'Reilly's

we have not seen) we were anxious to have more facts from the right source and are happy in being able to lay before those of our readers who feel an interest in this question the following letter from Mr Pike himself. In brother Drew's last "hack" at us, he accuses us of sundry sins of omission. Pray, reverend Sir, which is worst—sins of omission in a layman, or sins of commission in a divine?

Augusta, August 26, 1840.

DOCT. J. B. BROWN—Dear Sir:

In regard to my daughter, Mary Caroline, I am most happy in being able to state to you, that the improvement resulting from your surgical operations and subsequent applications for the cure of her club-feet, has been, thus far, highly satisfactory to her parents and their friends. I believe no person who has witnessed the rapid progress of my child, entertains a doubt as to her being blessed, eventually, with feet in the right position, sound and well shaped. As to the time which may be required to bring about this great change, very much must depend on the strictness of attention to your directions in relation to the different kinds of apparatus to be worn. It is now the firm opinion of her parents that a perfect cure will be effected in a much shorter period of time than was at first anticipated. The little girl is now about 20 months of age and when she left Boston had never been allowed to attempt to walk—but in about seven weeks afterwards, she could walk on the soles of her feet with boots on, from room to room without assistance. Her general health is excellent, and she is very playful.

You may rest assured, sir, that the parents of this bright little girl feel fully sensible that they performed their duty and no more than was their *stern duty* when they placed her under your charge—for the removal of this, (particularly to a female) dreadful affliction.

With sentiments of high respect,

I remain, yours,

DANIEL PIKE.

BOTS IN HORSES.

MR. HOLMES:—Your correspondent S. W. alludes to a communication of mine in the 19th No. of the current volume of the Farmer, on the subject of Bots, and says "had he put them into a strong decoction of tobacco juice it might have killed them." I will say that I did put a number of them into a warm decoction of tobacco juice made so strong that in my opinion only half of a pint would kill a healthy horse, and they appeared very happy and playful in it while warm. I also put a number in cold water, and it was but a few seconds before they appeared dead, but on placing them in warm water, they soon were restored to their original state of activity.—And S. W. further says that I think "any medicine that will kill a bot will kill a horse, and that the horse that has bots must die." Not so fast, Mr S. W. I do think that any medicine that will kill a bot will kill a horse: but I do not think every horse that has them must die. Killing them while in the horse's stomach I think impossible without killing the horse, but give the horse, as S. W. says, milk and molasses, sage tea, or any thing else that will form a mucus on the horse's stomach, or that the bots love better than they do that organ, and no doubt it will cause them to let go, and after they have let go I have no doubt you may physic them away. I once gave a horse 2 lbs. of salts, 4 figs of tobacco, and 8 ounces of jalap, and it only brought away four. Thus you see how hard it is to physic a horse in that state, when hundreds of bots are eating him up by mouthfuls, it causes a very high inflammation, and makes it very hard to get rid of them in that way, and I am of opinion that many noble horses have been killed, by practicing on Mr S. W.'s theory.

I have no doubt but that "what is one's meat is another's poison,"—what a bot will make a good meal of will kill the horse. It is an old saying, that "an ounce of prevention, is worth a pound of cure," and it is a very easy thing, to prevent a horse from ever being troubled with bots. Give them four quarts of potatoes, once a week, from the time they come to the

barn, until they go to grass, and if it is not convenient to get potatoes, put a half pint of ashes in their provender, as often; and if you can get neither potatoes or ashes, chop up one half pint of cedar boughs fine, and my word, and experience for it, your horses will not be troubled with bots, and I am much obliged to S. W., for refreshing my mind at this season of the year, for I think, from the 20th of September to the 20th of November, are two of the worst months for bots, of any in the year, to horses that their owners use, and are irregular with. Sometimes they are in full feed on grass, and then a sudden change to dry hay, or drive them hard in one of our warm fall days, and then turn them at night out, and let them get cold or produce an inflammation in any way, and you will set the bots to work.

I am with all due respect, Yours, &c.

ELIJAH WOOD JR.

Palmyra, Oct. 6th, 1840.

HOOF AIL—INQUIRY.

GENTLEMEN—I have been troubled very much in the last twelve months with the disease among my cows, known by the name of hoof ail; and have tried every remedy I can hear of, to effect a cure, but without success. If you know of any certain cure, you will confer a favor on me, and perhaps on others, by giving it a place in your paper.

R. L. WRIGHT.

Wheatland, Va., 1840.

We know no certain cure for the hoof ail, after the disease has fixed itself on the animal; and when the feet have suppurated, the instances of cure are so rare as to be hardly worth taking into account. Prevention seems the only course. When the disease shows itself the first appearances should be watched, and if the animal is thoroughly bled in the foot at that time before matter is formed, or the inflammation has progressed far, there is rarely much danger or trouble afterwards. But if the inflammation is not checked at once, and matter forms within the hoof, in nine cases out of ten the creature had better be dead than alive, at least so far as we have seen that is the case. Blood may be drawn by purging the sole to the quick near the toe, or by cutting off the point with a chisel, until the blood flows. After bleeding, tar should be applied, and the foot kept dry for a few days.—*Cultivator.*

DISEASE OF SWINE.

"MESSRS. EDITORS—I wish you to draw the attention of some of your able correspondents, to a disease which prevails among swine in this part of Virginia, and is called among us an infection of the kidneys, or a weakness of the loins. Such is the weakness of the hinder parts of the animal thus affected, that they are unable to rise, or stand on their hind legs at all. There is a fine hog that is diseased in my neighborhood, and if you can point out a remedy you will not only much oblige your correspondent, but confer a favor on the public.

J. M. HUDSON.

Waylandburg, Va., 1840."

With the disease here alluded to, we have had no experience; but it is common in the western states, and is there attributed to the collection of worms in the intestines, of the kind called the kidney worm. The writer of the American Swine Breeder, after remarking that "large doses of arsenic" have sometimes effected a cure, but that its use is not to be recommended, adds: "Probably the best remedy, is to drench the hog with tolerable strong portions of ley from wood ashes, mixed with tar. If this is not successful from twenty to thirty grains of calomel may be resorted to, and should be given mixed with half a pound of meal dough."

By occasionally feeding pigs with sulphur, or wood ashes mixed with their food, this disease and others that attack swine would doubtless be prevented. If any of our subscribers can furnish a cure for this disease it shall have a place.—*ib.*

BLOODY MILK—INQUIRY.

"GENTLEMEN—I should be glad to obtain a remedy for a disease in the udder of cows like the following: On Sunday evening I discovered that bloody milk was drawn from one teat, accompanied with a slight swelling behind it. On Monday morning one half of the udder was so badly swollen as to render it nearly impossible to milk the two teats affected; the other two teats remained unaffected. It has continued until this time, (Saturday;) there is no appearance of external injury; though I should state that some time previous to my purchasing her, three months since, she had a back rib broken.

M. R. GRISWOLD.

Middletown, Ct., 1840."

Bloody milk may be occasioned by external injuries; by garget, in which case it is usually combined with swelling, and the discharge of stringy matter; or by pressing the udder or teat in milking so unskillfully as to rupture some of the fine blood vessels within, and cause the blood to be discharged with the milk. When it arises from garget, the best remedy we have known used, is to cut the scoke, or garget root as it is sometimes called, into fine pieces & feed a handful or 2 to the cow with a mess of bran or cut vegetables. Where the

bleeding arises from external injuries, or a rupture of vessels, washing the bag or udder, by preventing inflammation, will produce a good effect. Salt and water has been recommended for this purpose. Giving bloody milk is, however, at times a fault from which a cow cannot be freed, and that part of her udder must be lost, or the animal fed for the butcher.—*ib.*

Diseases and Management of Sheep.—MESSRS. EDITORS—I have seen in your paper a request made by Mr. Grant, for some remedy to cure cattle that have taken too freely of new corn. Taking it for granted that the digestive organs, stomach, &c. of a sheep is like that of the ox, I will tell him what proved useful to my sheep under the same circumstances. My sheep had taken too freely of new corn, they became perfectly debilitated, violent purging ensued, and several of them died. One I found very low, it could not stand, and appeared to be blind. Three doses of tar and salt a day, say half a table spoonful of tar, and a little salt, repeated for two or three days cured it.

In the management of sheep I find tar of great benefit. If placed in a situation that is easy of access, they will eat it very readily. I like to have the trough well plastered with tar, and the salt thrown in, and they will use it freely at all seasons. I find that sheep in this section of the country require moist or green food in the winter, and the turnep crop is so precarious, that I was induced to try the winter radish; this I found to answer every good purpose; they grow larger, and they are not apt to be troubled by the flea or bug. The sheep I found would eat them as well, and appeared as healthy as when fed on turneps.

I observed a writer in your paper recommended littering sheep pens with straw, feeding on oats and hay. The littering with straw I found to be injurious the urine and manure of the sheep soon fermenting, the produced a suffocating heat and offensive odor; this was the cause of disease. Feeding on oats and hay produced costiveness and fever, and in the month of February they began to eat their wool. Hay is an enemy to wool; you always find the manufacturer complaining of it. I prefer feeding on corn stalks and corn fodder, (the corn cut up by the roots and the husk left on the stocks,) the stock keeps the sheep from the ground, and the pen will not be hot or offensive. A hundred hills of corn and a bushel and a half of turneps or radishes, I found sufficient for 125 head of sheep at a time. I feed morning and evening, letting them run out through the middle of the day on my wheat, so as to destroy the insect that would otherwise harbor under its foliage and rise in the spring and destroy the grain, and to prevent the snow from suffocating it, as some of your correspondents complain.

ib.

A VIRGINIAN.

DIRECTION FOR MAKING CHEESE.

MESSRS EDITORS—I noticed in one of the late numbers of the Farmer, that a correspondent is desirous of becoming acquainted with the most approved mode of making cheese.—I have had some experience in this business, both in New York and in this country; and from the price at which my cheese is now selling in Louisville, (which is \$12.50 per hundred,) I think I can safely say that there has never been a better article of the kind offered in any market. I am aware that my scholastic acquirements are not sufficient to do the subject justice; nevertheless, if what instructions I can give, in my plain style, can be of any service to any of your readers, I shall feel myself amply rewarded.

The milk obtained from the cows at night we strain into the cheese tub, and if the weather is so warm that there is danger of the milk turning sour before morning, we fill one or two tin pails full of cold water and sink them into the milk in the tub. By so doing the milk is kept sweet. In the morning we take off the cream with a skimmer, and put it in a vessel by itself. We then put the morning and the night's milk together; then take one pail full of the milk and put it into a cauldron kettle, which is set in an arch for the purpose, and start a slow fire till it is heated to about blood heat; then pour in the cream and stir it moderately till there are no particles of it to be seen floating on the surface; then dip enough milk from the tub to fill the kettle, heat it enough, so that when dipped back the whole will be about the same temperature as when it comes from the cow; then put on the rennet and stir it well, and then cover the tub over with a cloth or strainer, and let it remain undisturbed till the milk is sufficiently coagulated, which, if the right quantity of rennet is used, will take from fifty minutes to one hour; then apply the curd breaker, which is an instrument something in the form of a screen to a fanning mill, about two feet long and one foot wide with brass wire wove in squares, so that when used it leaves the curd in particles about three-fourths of an inch square; Pour two or three dippers full of hot water on to the curd, which will cause the whey and curd to separate; then dip off the whey in small quantities till you have obtained about twelve or

fifteen quarts; heat this nearly to boiling and dip it back into the tub, and stir it well with the hands; then dip out a kettle full of the whey, and while it is heating, break up the curd in the tub with the hand. As soon as the whey is heated to nearly boiling, pour it back into the tub and stir it well with the hands; then dip out another kettle full of the whey, heat it and dip it back as before, and repeat this process till the whole is as hot as the hands can bear. By this time it is sufficiently scalded to whey off; we then spread a strainer in a sink, constructed with a rack in the bottom, made of narrow slats, to allow the whey to run off. While the curd is cooling, keep working and breaking it. Curd cannot be made too fine for pressing. When it is nearly cool, salt it. To fifty pounds of curd, put three common sized teacups full of salt, and continue to work and break the curd till it is cool; and put it into the hoop for pressing. Cheese cannot be pressed too hard. We press ours forty-eight hours.

A. F. BILL.

ib.

Hardinsburg, Ia.

TIME OF CUTTING SCIONS.

Mr Joseph Pinneo of Hanover, N. H. who pays particular attention to the cultivation of fruit trees, showed us some scions in September, that were cut in October, and they were as fresh and green as any just cut from the tree. From the same lot he set scions the eighth of August, which had grown three inches.

Sometimes there are many advantages in cutting scions in the fall. A more convenient opportunity often offers for procuring scions in that season, which cannot be obtained at any other time, without so much trouble that they would be neglected to great disadvantage.

In some cases when large lots of scions are to be cut the work can be attended to more pleasantly in the fall than in the winter or spring when the weather and travelling are frequently comfortable for the business.

Another advantage in cutting in the fall, is the destruction of the scions occasionally in very cold winters. Sometimes scions are cut in the winter or early in the spring that appear well, but which on close examination have been winterkilled or so far injured that they are not suitable to set, and the injury in some cases would not be perceived till the warm weather in the spring.

We know of no other person except Mr Pinneo who makes a practice of cutting his scions in the fall. He has practiced it for years and sets many thousands every season with excellent success which commends this method to all who can practice it with more convenience.

When Mr P. has a good opportunity he cuts scions; in October and in November he cuts the most of his scions, as he considers that as favorable a time as any in the whole year. He saves them in the following manner, and they will keep good for a year.

The scions are enclosed in a woollen rug or some such thing packed closely in a box immediately after cut, and a large lot packed together tends to keep them green; if they mould a little it produces no injury as it is a slight gathering upon the outside that is easily brushed off, leaving the scion in good condition. They should be examined from time to time, and care should be taken to see that they are kept moist; to do this, if the cellar be dry, or when the weather becomes warm the rug should be wet and kept damp.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Indications of Ripeness in all sorts of Grains.—

"When the straw exhibits a bright golden color from the bottom, of the stem to the ear; or when the ear begins to bend gently, the grain may be cut.

But as the whole crop will not be equally ripe at the same time, if on walking through the field and selecting the greenest heads, the kernels can be separated from the chaff, when rubbed through the hands, it is a sure sign that the grain is then out of the milky state and may be reaped with safety; for although the straw may be green to some distance downwards from the ear, yet if it be quite yellow from the bottom upwards, the grain then wants no further nourishment from the earth, and if properly harvested, will not shrink: These tokens will be found to indicate sufficiently the ripeness of wheat, barley, and oats, while that of rye arises from the straw losing some of its hue and becoming pale."—*Br. Huch.*

MANURE IS WEALTH.—In our intercourse with some of the farmers residing within forty or fifty miles from New York, on Long Island, we have been surprised at the instances related to us of the profitableness of farming. Some farmers, known to have labored and toiled hard, have continued yearly to fall in arrears until they have commenced buying manure. Fifty-six cents are given per carmen load at the landing, for the apparently worthless

dirt swept from the street. This applied at the rate of twenty loads produces wealth. The very farmer who could not obtain a living by using only manure made on their farms, have in a very few years, not only freed their farms from incumbrances, but purchased others in addition and are now, from the yearly profits of their farm, butting money out at interest. If then it is found so profitable to buy manure, and be at the various expenses attending the carting, how very important is it to give special attention to increasing the quality of that made on the farm. There is no question but that almost every farmer can double the quantity of his domestic or yard manure, without scarcely any additional expense. It is thought too, that at least fifty per cent. of the nutritive properties of yard manure are lost by drenching of rains, excessive fermentations, and injurious application to soil. The more we consider this subject the greater does it become in importance, and justly regarded as the primary object in farming.—N. Y. Farmer.

"Make me a superfine suit of clothes, and I will remain your everlasting debtor," said a gentleman who was being measured by a tailor. "Heaven forbid," piously ejaculated the operative.

VALUABLE TABLE.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER:—A few days ago I was much in want of some dry measures of capacity, as I have often been before; but this circumstance had never led me till then to think of the vast numbers of house keepers, especially farmers, who suffer inconvenience from the same cause; in fact, I do not believe I should err in rating them at 99 in every hundred. Why they continue to do so they themselves can best tell; but it occurred to me that I might render them an acceptable service by publishing a list of boxes in a square form, which I made out for my own use, to contain the following quantities, to wit: a barrel, half barrel, bushel, half bushel, peck, half peck gallon, half gallon and quart. The square shape was preferred, as being far easier both to make and to calculate, and the list was immediately sent to my friend Mr. Ruffin, editor of the Farmer's Register. But as many read your Cultivator who never see his paper, I now send the same statement to you, that you also may publish it, if you think it may be useful. A similar table is not to be found in any book that I have ever seen; although it is perfectly obvious to every body that it is much wanted. The advantage to buyers especially, would be considerable; for they could always ascertain whether they received their proper quantity of any thing sold by dry measure, if they would only carry the table in their memories, or on a memorandum, together with a small rule in their pockets.

TABLE.

A box 24 inches by 16 in. square and 28 in. deep will contain a barrel, or 10,725 cubic inches.

A box 24 inches by 16 in. square and 14 in. deep will contain a half barrel or 5,376 cubic inches.

A box 16 inches by 16 8-10 in. square, and 8 in. deep will contain a bushel or 2,150 4-10 cubic inches.

A box 12 inches by 11 2-10 in. square, and 8 in. deep will contain a half bushel, or 1,075 2-10 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches by 8 4-10 in. square, and 8 in. deep will contain one peck, or 537 6-10 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches by 8 in. square and 4 2-10 deep will contain one half peck or 268 8-10 cubic inches.

A box 7 inches by 4 in. square, and 4 8-10 in. deep will contain a half gallon, or 134 4-10 cubic inches.

A box 4 inches by 4 in. square, and 4 2-10 in. deep will contain one quart, or 67 2-10 cubic inches.

These measures all come within a small fraction of a cubic inch of being perfectly accurate, as near, indeed, as any measures of capacity have ever yet been made for common use; the difficulty of making them with absolute exactness, has never yet been overcome.

In addition, gentlemen, to the motive already stated for making this communication to you, I offer it as some small return for the instruction and entertainment which I have already received from your highly useful paper; and beg you to accept my very sincere wishes for its future prosperity. I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JAMES M. GARNETT.

TOO FAT TO SEE.—John B. Moore brought a pig to this market a few days ago that was only eight months old, and weighed, dressed, 225 lbs. He had not seen for three months, as the flesh grew out an inch and a half over his eyes. This is the same that was exhibited at the Concord Cattle show.—Breed 3-4 Berkshire, 1-4 Mackay.

This pig descended from stock procured a few years since from E. Phinney, Lexington. He was kept on rather poor food in the summer, as he was becoming too fat. This is a fine specimen of rapid growth and inclination to fatten, and shows the im-

portance of attention to breeds of hogs.—Yankee Farmer.

We copy the following official report of the importation of silk into the United States during the year 1838-39 from the Journal of the American Silk Society.

IMPORTATION OF SILK.

The importation of silk during the year ending 30th of September, 1839, amounted to nearly twenty-three million of dollars, as will be seen by the following items copied from the report of the secretary of the treasury of the commerce and navigation of the United States for that year, which has been politely sent us by the secretary of the treasury. There is an error in the statement published in the newspapers of upwards of two millions, as compared with the official report; the newspaper report making the amount of imports from other places than India and China \$21,350,669; and the official report making the same item \$18,685,295.

Silks from India and China, piece goods	\$1,738,509
do do do sewings	50,650
do sowings from other places than India &c.	818,284
do raw silk	39,258
do from other places than India &c.	345,490
lace veils, shawls, shades &c.	18,685,295
do other manufactures, from other places than India &c.	1,159,942
Manufactures of silk and worsted, \$2..	\$22,838,028
319,883, (allowing one-half the value thereof to be silk,)	

Compared with other articles imported, that of silk is one-fourth more than the amount of any other. The amount of manufactures of cotton imported was \$14,692,397; of iron, \$12,051,668; of cloths and cassimers \$7,078,906; worsted stuffs, \$7,025,898; other manufactures of wool \$3,567,161 one half the value of silk and worsted stuffs, \$1,167,942 total woollen goods, \$18,831,90. The importation of sugar amounted to \$9,924,632; linen, \$6,931,278. So that the importation of silk nearly equals to that of woollen and lined together, and is equal to half of all other fabrics combined. Need we say a word as to the importance of saving this immense expenditure to the nation, now that it is established beyond all question that we are more capable of producing the article of silk ourselves than any other country.

Railroad wheel with wood Tire.—Mr. Henry Dircks, an Englishman, has introduced a new railroad wheel, which the Liverpool papers compliment highly. It consists of a common wheel with a deep channelled tire, in which blocks of wood, chemically prepared to render them impervious to wet, are fixed, with the grain placed vertically, and are then fastened with one or two bolts to each. The wheel, when so fitted and turned, presents rather a deeper rim than usual, and shows a wood-faced tire.

The wheel is stated to possess many advantages; that the wood wears a considerable time; that it can be easily either re-turned or re-tired, and this without the usual cost or labor; that it works smoother and easier than iron tired wheels, with the advantage of going well in wet weather upon inclined planes, having a sufficient bite on the rail, without dropping sand to assist it in this respect; and, lastly, an important result will be, that the fastenings, sleepers, and blocks will receive less injury, and thereby favor the laying of rails on stone blocks wherever they are considered most desirable.—American Traveller.

LEGAL.

DAMAGE ON ROADS.

A town lays out a road and opens it, so as to be passable, and it is travelled some years, when a County road is laid in the same place, and the town is allowed a certain time to build it and make it good. Is the town liable for damage that may be sustained on said road during the time allowed by the Court for the making of said road? And would it alter the case either way should the town discontinue the road as a town road?

A SUBSCRIBER.

According to our view of the subject, the location of the County road would operate as a discontinuance of the town road. We are unable to find any adjudicated case decisive of the point, but from analogy such seems to be the law. In the State vs. Ritting, 5 Green. p. 259, the court in giving their opinion say; "by the act of 1821, when a highway has been laid out and accepted, it is thenceforward to be known as a public highway; and any man may, if he should incline so to do, lawfully travel in it before it is open-

ed and made."

If then, by the laying out and acceptance of the County road, the town road in the same place ceased to be such, the County Commissioners, by Statute, ch. 500, sec. 7, have the right to fix the time within which the town shall open and make the same, and until the expiration of that time the town would not be liable for any damage sustained on said road. This is clearly decided in Lowell v. Moscow, 3 Fairfield p. 300, to which we refer our correspondent.

If the town should legally discontinue the road as a town road, then most manifestly there would be no liability for damage sustained until the time should expire, given by the County Commissioners for opening and making the County road.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

AN ACT suspending the operation of an act entitled "Act prohibiting the emission and circulation of banks bills of a small denomination and of certain others," and of the fourth section of an act entitled "an Act further regulating banks and banking."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House or Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the operation of an act entitled "an Act prohibiting the emission and circulation of bank bills of a small denomination, and certain others," approved March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty six, and the fourth section of an act, entitled "an Act further regulating banks and banking," approved March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and thirty six, be suspended until the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire shall prohibit the banks of those States from issuing bills of the denominations prohibited in the above described acts.

SEC. 2 Be it further enacted, That whenever Massachusetts and New Hampshire shall prohibit the issuing of bills of those denominations, the Governor shall issue his proclamation promulgating the fact, and thereupon the said laws shall be revived and continue in full force.

SEC. 3 Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved by the Governor, Oct. 22, 1840.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
Augusta, Oct. 22, 1840. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original in this office.

PHILLIP C. JOHNSON, Sec'y of State.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

INSURANCE.—On Friday last Judge STORY delivered his opinion in the case of *John C. Palmer v. Warren Ins. Co.*, which was argued in vacation in writing, by CHOATE for the plaintiff and PARSONS for the defendants.

It was an action on a policy of insurance, dated May 1, 1839, by which the defendants insured the plaintiff two thousand dollars on one half of the brig *Spy*, for the term of one year, excluding during the term all ports and places in Mexico or Texas, also the West Indies from July 15th to October 15th 1839, the brig valued at \$4500.

During the year 1839, the vessel performed a voyage from Boston to St. Joseph's, Florida, and from thence to the Havanna, and to New York. On the 12th of September, 1839, she sailed on a voyage from New York, to St. Jago de Cuba, and sailed from thence on her return voyage to New York on the 25th of October, 1839, and was wrecked December 15th following, on a beach on Eaton's Bay in Long Island Sound. The loss for which the suit was brought was that occasioned this shipwreck.

The question submitted to the Court was as to the meaning of that clause of the policy, which we have placed above in italics. The plaintiff contending that it was simply an exception of risks there mentioned, and the defendants contending that it was an exclusion of the voyages, and that the vessel having gone on the excluded voyages, the policy was thereby rendered void.

Judge STORY, in delivering his opinion, said he had felt some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to the true and proper interpretation of the clause. But upon the whole he was satisfied that the true, natural, and appropriate meaning of the clause was that it excepted from the protection of the policy the time passed in the West Indies from July 15th to October 15th, and the policy covered the vessel the rest of the time; and consequently the defendants were liable.

It was stated in Court, that there is to be a trial before a jury on other facts in the case, upon which the defendants rely to sustain their defence.—Boston Daily Advertiser.



AGRICULTURAL.

TO OUR FARMERS—No. 2.

In my last, I endeavored to rouse the Agricultural class to a just estimate of its position, and an assertion of its rights, as one of the most respectable and important interests in society. In his Agricultural operation, man exerts a power, more nearly resembling those of his Creator, than in any other. He commands the soil—the *stubborn* soil to yield up its riches—spreads fertility where all before was barren—scatters beauty where all was rugged and desolate—bids the inanimate earth to teem with life, and impart sustenance and wealth, health and happiness to the myriads that people its surface, and depend on its beauty. It is true, all classes of society have a relative importance and mutual dependence. "In the crowded hive of human life, those who build the cell and gather the honey, and those who eat it, are mutually useful and essential; but among the various occupations and arts of life, agriculture obviously holds the most commanding rank. If the Statesman governs all—if the Soldier fights for all, and the Merchant pays for all—the Farmer performs a still more important office—he *feeds* all." What would philosophy do without bread? Without agriculture, whence would come the raw material, our great staple, which will ere long clothe the world? Silent would be the manufacturer's wheels and buzzing machinery. Without agriculture, we should cease to load the fleets of commerce, and speed them with our wealth in other climes. Think, but for a moment on the controlling influence which a plentiful or scanty harvest has upon the various pursuits and prosperity of a country. If our harvest is abundant, the nation is so prosperous and happy as to call for notice and gratitude, in the annual messages of our Chief Executive. If fails, every class feels the depression—business becomes stagnant, embarrassment weighs weight down the poor, and in short, the whole land mourns. At this moment, England, the richest of countries, stands on the brink of revolution and general bankruptcy, dependant on the failure or success of her next harvest. So truly is agriculture our nursing mother, giving growth and wealth, stability and character to every country. It is fit that the Emperor of China and his grandees, should repair annually to the fields, and hold the handles of the plough, in honor of agriculture. It was natural that the Egyptians should ascribe its invention to the gods, and worship the ox, in gratitude for his services as chief laborer. How little in comparison have other nations done either to improve or honor the art, on which depend, not only the prosperity and greatness of nations, but even the conveniences, comforts and luxuries of private life.

Would old and intelligent farmers excuse me for venturing to suggest some of the means for improving our agriculture? I do not write for them—I could teach them nothing, and would disgust, by repeating truths with which they are as familiar as with the alphabet. I aim alone at being useful, and lay no claim to originality. To be useful, I must address those who have thought and read little on the subject, and imagine that, in planning, all they have to do or can do, is to put their corn in the ground, and keep the grass out of it. I can only suggest and explain a few preliminary matters, necessary and indispensable to precede agricultural improvements, and thus calculated to give cultivators of the soil, not only success in their particular calling, but that importance and dignity in the general business of life, of which half the world seem disposed to consider them unworthy.

I have already more than hinted, that I shall regard as of primary importance an increase of intelligence in our class, particularly that connected with our business. Agriculture is a noble science, illustrated chiefly by chemistry and botany; but through the ignorance of the great mass of our people as to its principles, (I shall speak plainly,) it has dwindled down into the insignificance and dullness of a mere occupation. From this want of knowledge and the rooted prejudices in most of those who conduct its details it has been the last to profit, and has profited the least from the general discoveries and improvements of the age. I would sooner undertake to change a man's religion, than his method of planting his corn or pota-

toes. His father, he says, planted so before him and he has found his father's way to answer very well. Now, I honor a veneration for what our fathers did; but they were not averse to improvement, and not shut their eyes to the new truths which presented to them. They did not hesitate to adopt new principles in civil government, and behold the result! Our glorious political institutions. It is, besides, too common to decry *book-farming*, as all suggestions of improvement are called. The suggestor is regarded as some city ignoramus, who could handle tapes and ribbons, or perhaps the mortar and pestle, to better effect than ploughs and harrows. But these suggestions are generally bottomed on the principles of the science, and are only ridiculed, because they are not understood. Practical farmers are seldom men of scientific knowledge, and scientific men as seldom *descend*—shall I say? to the drudgery of practical agriculture. Our business loses greatly by this separation of science and practice. In the work-shop of the mechanic and manufacturer, science and art have gone hand-in-hand, and mutually profited by each other's counsel and aid. When they shall be united in the field, (and what God intended should be united, let no man put asunder) when every farmer shall bring, at least, a respectable portion of knowledge to aid his operations, then and not till then, will agriculture begin to improve and the husbandman assume that independent and influential position, for which Nature and our institutions intended him. No one expects to make learned professors in farmers, but men intelligent enough to understand and explain their agricultural operations, and on principle to adapt these operations to changing circumstances. For my part, I only wish that such a general knowledge should be acquired of the laws of nature, and the principles of the art, as would greatly multiply the number of persons in every community, competent to understand, explain and carry into practice such casual suggestions of improvements as may be made, and to bring their art to that state of increasing excellence, which all arts reach by long continued, intelligent cultivation. Every one who pretends to be a planter, should, for credit sake, at least, know the common principles of the art, to cultivate which is his daily care, and possibly the source of his daily subsistence. It is not intended nor expected, that he should play the professor—call every plant by name, and tell the distinctive properties of every mineral and soil; but he should understand those general and simple principles which go to produce, to sustain, and to destroy vegetable life—what constitutes the substantial food of plants, and what act as mere condiments, like pickles and peppers in the human stomach—what form the valuable qualities of the various manures—the nature of soils, and the appropriate method of correcting unfavorable compositions—why certain plants require certain soils, and why rotation of crops is necessary to the improvements of the land, and the perfection of its products—the composition of the atmosphere—its agency in the vegetable economy, and its action in ameliorating the soil, both in its texture and its fertility. If the farmer do not possess himself of such knowledge, he cannot avail himself of the principal facilities of his business, nor enjoy that high, mental qualification, which flows to every one from witnessing the gradual development and final success of his principles. Without this general knowledge, the farmer becomes a mere drudge, his life one of ceaseless toil, without interest to enliven its dull monotony. But, with a mind half enlightened by the knowledge I have been recommending, (and it is not above the meanest capacity,) the scientific farmer, the one, governed by the principles of his art, sees in every thing he beholds, something to interest and fix his attention. He is constantly disposed to exclaim with *Uncle John*, in the play, "This is indeed a beautiful world—a glorious world!" The portraiture of the Divine Mind is displayed before him in its noblest attributes, wisdom and benevolence. He looks into the structure of plants, and in their living principle, their nutrition and growth, acknowledges the matchless wisdom of the Deity. He looks over the beautiful earth, covered with the rich foliage of Spring, or loaded with the ripened fruits of Autumn.—his eye surveys the vast vegetable tribe, which adorns it in every variety of form, fragrance and color, and his heart is filled with gratitude for this unbounded goodness. Every thing teems with interest and teaches him a lesson. He analyzes the numerous substances which compose the soil, the fostering mother of every plant, ascertaining their relative proportions and adaptation to his works, and stands amazed, not more at the wisdom that first combined and arranged them, than at the almighty energy that preserves their continued fitness to answer the benevolent purposes of Heavenly goodness.

The knowledge I recommend may be gained from various quarters—from the common newspapers of

the day, many of which devote, and more of which should devote a column or two to agricultural subjects—from regular works on the art of cultivating the earth, and the numerous periodicals devoted to this subject; but the common principles of the science should be instilled into the minds of youth, in our common schools, in our academies and colleges—in short, they should form an elementary study in all our institutions for the education of youth. Lyceums and Agricultural Societies through the country would spread at once such information extensively, as would show its effects immediately among our adult population, in the improvement of their soil, the methods of preparing and cultivating it, and in the general superiority, economy and neatness of all agricultural operations. Our Manual Labor Schools, are valuable institutions in this regard. But we should have in addition, at the head of all, a general institution, mainly devoted to this object, in which scientific farmers should be educated, qualified to enlighten and improve modes of culture, and the diffusion of the principles on which such improved operations are founded. Such an institution would not be unworthy of State patronage, and would immortalize its successful projector. There are numerous models for our guidance so that we need not run the risk of a wild adventure. And half the sum now worse than uselessly spent by twice as many law-makers as are necessary in our Legislative Halls, would endow a princely establishment.

AGRICOLA.

Gleanings of Husbandry.

"MILKING."

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER:—In answer to Mr. FREEMAN, your Indiana correspondent, who asks, "is there any remedy to keep a cow from holding up her milk?" I beg leave to say, I think there is a very simple and sure remedy. I have for many years occasionally used it, and have in no instance known it to fail. When a child, I noticed with surprise that a calf when beginning to suck would frequently change from one teat to another, and butt with considerable force the udder of its dam; and I inquired of a person near me, why the calf did this? The answer I received was, "to make the cow give down her milk." This answer was undoubtedly correct. Since then when milking, and the cow retained her milk, by imitating with my hand, this action of the calf, she would immediately cease to withhold it, and the milk would flow freely.

In every instance that has fallen under my observation of a cow's retaining her milk, I have noticed circumstances that convinced me that it was not wholly an involuntary act, as for instance the strong contraction of the abdominal muscles, and her ceasing to chew the cud. Under these circumstances, by imitating with the hand the butting of the calf, the careful observer will not fail to notice an immediate relaxation of these muscles; and when the milk is permitted by the cow to flow unrestrained, she will rarely fail to immediately recommence the chewing the cud.

These hints are intended merely as a supplement to the directions you have appended to Mr. Freeman's communication, which should never be neglected; and should any one fail to treat with deserved gentleness and kindness, that most useful animal, the cow, the better part of your readers would not be anxious to lavish their sympathy upon him, should he in return fail to receive the rich reward due only to the deserving.

I am respectfully yours,

N. IVES.

Cultivator.

"RAINY DAYS."

MESSRS. EDITORS—I observed in your last number, some remarks of W. S. T. respecting the improvement of rainy days by farmers. W. S. T. says, that "in the course of a season there are many days of wet weather in which it is impossible to do work on a farm;" then he goes on to show in what manner he would improve the time which he says is lost by many farmers of his acquaintance. "Brother farmers," he says, "get yourselves a set of carpenter's tools and make a work bench, &c. In this way you will be able to improve every rainy day, and thereby keep your buildings and fences in good condition." Now, I am not acquainted with the whereabouts of W. S. T.; but in all my travels, I have observed that every farmer's fence is made out of doors, and that any person who should attempt to repair it during a rainy day would be in nearly as much danger of getting wet as though he were doing any other work in the open air. Yet every person would infer from the remarks of W. S. T., that his fences were in his house. I should also differ from him in some respects as to how such "rainy days" are to be improved by farmers. I think that every farmer (especially every American Farmer) ought to devote at least one half of his time during wet weather, to the improvement of his mind.

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Man was not created to be continually laboring to hoard up property. He was created for nobler purposes.—Every man has a mind susceptible of improvement; and the farmer who does not cultivate his mind as well as his farm—who does not grow wiser and better as he grows older, neglects his best interests and falls short of the end for which he was created. I would therefore say to friend W. S. T. the next day that it rains so hard that you cannot cultivate the farm, instead of repairing your "fences," go into your house and cultivate your mind by reading some useful books or papers. You will never repent of the manner in which you improved that rainy day, should you live to become an aged man.—*New Genesee Farmer*

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

MEETING HOUSES.

It is pleasant to see new meeting houses erected so frequently in Maine, yet sometimes we cannot but regret that societies and building committees had no more opportunity of profiting by the experience of others and of improving their plans by such experience in a way to secure all the desirable benefits of a good house of worship. An article in the *Home Missionary* for December 1839, is so full of practical wisdom that we give our readers the substance of it, referring them to the article and the drawings which accompany it, as the best practical aids we have met with. A model of the various parts of a convenient house—interior and exterior may be seen in the plates.

The estimates of the cost of the building are made by an experienced Architect, the materials set down at New York prices.

ESTIMATED COST.

7500 ft. of timber at 2 cents a foot	\$150.00
Framing and raising the same	75.00
5000" cedar shingles at 2½ cts.	125.00
Lath for the roof, nails and laying the same	63.00
4000 ft. weather boarding, including labor	200.00
Work and materials for cornices and pilasters	105.00
do do do cupola	75.00
do do do spire	100.00
Front door and trimmings complete	30.00
10 window frames with sash complete, at \$10	100.00
15 squares of floor in principal room, at \$5	75.00
Floor and rises in the gallery	25.00
150 celled plank for furring at 16 cts.	24.00
1528 ft. stuff for seats, &c. at 2c.	30.56
Work on seats	125.00
Materials and labor for pulpit	75.00
Stairs for vestibule	50.00
165 hemlock joists at 14c.	23.10
Hardware not included above	25.00
Underpinning the frame with stone wall	72.00
3000 brick for filling in, and chimney	25.00
Lathing and plastering	168.00
Painting wood work with two coats	150.00
	1890.66

Some of these items it will be seen can be furnished here in Maine at a lower price. The cost of a beautiful church may thus be varied from 1500 to \$2000. The cost of a house without a steeple will be about \$200 less.

GENERAL REMARKS.—When a congregation is about to erect a house of worship, no mistake is more common than to attempt more than they can accomplish. The temptations to this are numerous and strong. Worldly men whose aid is deemed important, tell them that "if they build a handsome house, and one that will be an ornament to the place they will do something towards it; otherwise they will not give a cent." Such motives, falling in with their own love of display, frequently overcome the better judgement of the committee and lead them to undertake too much. Another consideration leading to the same result, is that after a few years the growth of the congregation will probably require a larger house, and that whilst they are engaged in it, they may as well build large enough for future use. Against all such suggestions however plausible experience interposes her loud remonstrance. Hundreds of ministers and laymen, who have been through the trials attendant on the erection of churches by young and feeble congregations, will unite in the admonition, "Be sure to build such a house of worship as you can pay for without either begging or borrowing." Erect a school-house—build it of logs—anything, however humble to answer the present purpose rather than encounter a debt. When you are able to build larger or more expensively it will be time enough to do it. All the present advantages to be derived from the opposite course, will be more than counter balanced by the evils of embarrassment.

Another reason why congregations in the new settlements should build as cheaply as possible, is, that it is almost impossible to tell, in the infancy of a com-

munity, where the centre of the congregation is to be. Many circumstances may occur to place the majority of the population at an inconvenient distance from the site first selected for a meeting house. If in such cases the early settlers have been content with an edifice that answered their purpose temporarily, they can accommodate themselves to the altered circumstances of the community without loss.

The site of a church should be chosen with reference to several particulars.

The appearance of the edifice in the landscape is better for being on elevated ground; and yet if placed on a very high or steep hill, it may be difficult of access. In the country where the people are accustomed to ride to church in wagons, it is a matter of considerable consequence that they be able to drive to and from the door with ease and safety. Care should be taken that the situation of a church be not particularly exposed to the force of storms. If this cannot be secured, suitable sheds should be provided, as soon as may be, for the shelter of carriages and horses.

Many a family is kept from meeting on the Sabbath, because its head feels unwilling to expose his horses to the pitiless pelting of the rain or sleet, when he would readily go if he could feel that his team would be sheltered while he is enjoying his comfortable seat in the church.

Facility of speaking and hearing is promoted by the following circumstances.

The dimensions of the room should be such that the width equals eight tenths, and the height three tenths of the length; i. e. if the length is 40 feet, the width should be 32 and the height 14 feet. This is the best proportion for ease of speaking and hearing. But as the arrangement of the pews may sometimes require a greater width, the height may in such cases be increased to four tenths of the length, but not more. The floor of the pulpit should be on a level with the heads of the audience while sitting down, i. e. about four feet above the floor. In small rooms the elevation may be reduced to two feet, and in very large ones it should be increased, but not to exceed four and a half or five feet.

If there be a gallery the breast work should not be broad, else it creates echoes. The underside of the gallery should be from seven to nine feet above the main floor, according to the height of the room. A low front will thus allow the gallery to have a sufficient pitch, or elevation of the back seats. This pitch of the gallery pews should be such that a person standing on the floor, in front of the pulpit, may see the top of every seat in the house. Such an arrangement will give the preacher's eye, perfect command of every face in his audience.

LIGHT.—The windows should be of such size and number, as to give sufficient light in very dark days, and late in the afternoon; though ordinarily, it compares best with that solemnity and seclusion from the world, which are appropriate to the house and the worship of God, that the light be reduced and softened by blinds. Light introduced at the ends of a room is directed against the eyes of the audience or of the speaker and in either case is unpleasant. Hence, it is desirable to receive it principally through the side windows, using those in the ends only on an emergency.

The seats should be constructed with a view to comfort. Let the backs incline three or four inches, and be high enough to support the shoulders. To do this, they need not be higher than an ordinary chair provided the seat be low enough. It is a very common mistake to make the seats too high. They should be at least twelve inches wide, and elevated three quarters of an inch at the outer edge. The capping on the top of the pews should not extend forward so as to incommodate the shoulders of persons leaning backward.

Far too little attention, is given to make our houses of worship attractive and comfortable. The children of this world are, in this respect, wiser than the children of light. If they desire to lead souls to ruin, they take care to strew their path with flowers, and make it easy to walk therein. The managers of theatres and gambling houses understand this. They usher their guests into an atmosphere, which is agreeable in winter by its warmth, and in summer by its coolness; they place them on cushioned seats; they study the effect of light and colors in imparting pleasing sensations, and take every pains that nothing shall exist to create disagreeable associations. On the other hand, how often are our places of worship constructed and furnished with so little regard to comfort and taste, that the endurance of them is to many persons a present misery and the recollection of them in after life, raises a prejudice against religion itself. How many are there whose associations with the house of God, are of the most gloomy and repulsive character! They remember it as an uncouth and tasteless building, on some bleak and naked hill; lonely but for the surrounding dead; with broken windows that rattled in the wind, and weather-washed clapboards that gave no proof of having ever known paint; the steps ruinous; the stoves smoky or entirely wanting; the pews with high straight backs and narrow seats; the pulpit a little octagonal box perched just beneath

the ceiling; and the whole fitting up so comfortless, so unlike what man provides for himself when he means to secure enjoyment, that a chill passes over them at the remembrance; and the claims of piety are repulsed by a thousand prejudices at the very door of the heart.

Now all this might be easily prevented. Without encouraging luxury or sloth, or gratifying the love of display, the interior of our churches should be so arranged, that no man should be liable to have his attention distracted by any physical uneasiness, or offence against good taste. And if a few days' labor in each year were bestowed on the grounds around the church, how much more agreeable would its aspect become.

A plain fence, at least of posts and rails, might be set up; the enclosed area laid out in plots and walks, and seeded with grass, and planted with a few of our own beautiful forest trees. Some lady's hand might easily be found, to cherish an appropriate selection of shrubbery; and even children might be taught to rear their flowers within the sacred enclosure; and their thoughts of religion in after life, be connected with the clean verdant and shady churchyard, within whose pleasant precincts they first heard her teachings.—Such associations tend to humanize and soften the rudeness of our nature. Whatever objects agreeably address our tastes, cannot but exert a powerful influence on our destiny. Are we then at liberty to throw away, so cheap and practicable a means of usefulness?

EXCURSIONS IN MAINE.

BANGOR AND VICINITY.—We have been delighted with a recent, hasty excursion to this region. The October days have been beautiful—the farms and scenery on the way through Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebec and Penobscot counties is improving yearly—the crops are gathered in and the barns and the granaries in general are well filled. Corn is especially beautiful in its fair and full proportions and glossy complexion. The potato crop is in general rather light but there is a supply for the State, and some for the table of our Southern neighbors, if they can give us a fair price. Prices of produce are in general low, but the prices of cloths and such articles as the farmer has occasion to buy, are generally at a low price also, and it is reasonable to expect that one thing will be graduated so as to balance another in due time.

BANGOR has suffered much but there is hope of her recovery and the return of prosperity. It may not be sudden but if it is healthful and safe, it may be as well in the end. The lumber most of it sells readily and its prices, of late, have been somewhat advancing. A considerable number of teams are going into the lumbering operations but probably not enough to overstock the market. The literary and educational institutions at Bangor are full of promise. The *Theological Seminary* is indeed in want of funds to carry on its vigorous operations but it has an able body of Professors and a good number of vigorous and promising students, a choice library, a reading room, various Literary and Religious societies, and a good beginning for a cabinet of minerals, and curiosities of Nature and of Art. We do not believe our young men, preparing for usefulness in the christian ministry, can gain any substantial advantages by forsaking the Seminary of their native State, to pursue their professional studies elsewhere. There are indeed some peculiar advantages here, situated as it is in the midst of a new and prosperous section of the country with all the stirring influences of such a country, with fields of usefulness constantly opening and the state of society such as to receive impressions readily and yield to the forming hand of skilful culture.

THE MECHANIC'S ASSOCIATION.—This institution holds its prosperous way having a hundred members and their regular meetings, their library and cabinet being accessible to their families. We had the pleasure of listening to a good lecture by Mr. Macomber, one of the members, a good practical mechanic, who proved conclusively that the mind can grow and expand in a workshop and without any detriment to the labor of the hands. This Association is an honor to the city and the State. It is delightful to witness the progress which has been made within 12 years, for it is nearly that time since we first had the privilege of meeting with the society. It was with peculiar pleasure that we were permitted to address the meeting in relation to the cause of Literature, Science and Morals, being called out by the courtesy of John Sayward Esq., whose labors for the improvement of the Association have been successful and long continued. The pecuniary embarrassments in this region fell with as much severity upon the mechanics as upon any class of men. Their numbers were large in proportion to the population—and when building was suddenly checked, large number were thrown out of employment. But they have sustained the shock better than could have been anticipated, and the social and intellectual advantages afforded by the association have been very useful in cheering and animating them in the hour of adversity. As prosperity gradually returns they will also be the better prepared to enjoy and appreciate it.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The stranger who visits Bangor should not fail to

* Some error in this item.—Ed.

visit the cabinet of minerals and other curiosities collected by this society, and deposited in Smith's Block. There are near 1000 specimens of minerals besides insects, shells and numerous curiosities of art, from various countries. This collection is owned and has been made chiefly by some six or eight persons during the four or five years past and that while those concerned in it, with one or two exceptions were quite young. It is a perfect demonstration that young persons may become successfully interested in the study of natural science and that if permitted and encouraged to do so they can collect cabinets of great value. This cabinet may yet be greatly enriched by exchanges, if those who have collected it shall continue their praiseworthy effort and shall be disposed to direct them into this channel.

THE SOCIAL LIBRARY.

A Library of about 800 volumes, beside numerous Magazines and Reviews has been collected which may be the basis of a permanent library of great value. It was commenced some four years since on the plan of joint stock investments. It was divided into 100 shares of 10 dollars each, and each member was to pay an annual assessment of three dollars. The hard times have operated rather severely on the deposits here as well as elsewhere so that only a little more than half of the shares have been sold. But the Library is now sufficiently rich to have some attractions and as business revives the remaining shares will probably be sold, and the Library enlarged by this and by the yearly assessments. It is also contemplated that yearly subscribers will be received hereafter, who do not own shares so that the income and the usefulness of the Library may be thus extended.

THE LYCEUM.

This Institution has been well sustained for several years, having weekly lectures or discussion during the autumn and winter. Its meetings for the season are about to commence, and from the experience of past years we may hope that it will be a point of attraction and a means of good.

SOCIETY OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—A society has just been formed here on the plan of the "National Society of Literature and Science" the features of which we gave to our readers a few weeks since. The object of this is to establish a Literary Society on the basis of a Library of Reviews and Magazines with which may be connected all the features of the Lyceum, the periodical and the permanent library, and the Natural History Society. The engrossing nature of political discussions at the time this effort was commenced seemed to be inauspicious to the attempt—being on the eve of election, still a good number readily gave in their names and the list will doubtless be much increased now that the election is fairly over. This organization will furnish an ample basis on which the other associations can be united, if the interests of each can be thus promoted.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, are still in a prosperous condition so that there is little demand for private schools in the city. It is not difficult to see that Bangor as facilities for improvement which may be of sterling value to the community. There also energies here, which although crippled for a time, are not destroyed. The business of the place must revive and the signs of this are beginning to appear. The progress may not be as rapid as her former growth but it may be the more safe and healthful. There can be little doubt that this part of the state is to be one of great importance in its influence on other sections. When the boundary question shall be amicably settled, the region which has been in dispute, will have strong attractions and will doubtless be rapidly settled. Bangor must be the great market and business centre for the region above here.

SUMMARY.

Return of a French Prisoner from Siberia.—The *Courier de Lyons* of September 30, has the following: "From time to time there arrives in France one of those brave soldiers of the *grand armee* who were believed to have died in the campaign of 1812, but were detained prisoners by Russia. Yesterday one of those old soldiers presented himself at our Hotel de Ville, coming from Siberia, and being about to fix his residence at Lyons."

No less than six attempts have been made to assassinate Louis Philippe, since his elevation to the throne.

By the return of the Marshals employed to take the census of the city of New-York, it appears that the population is 313,629, of whom 144,324 are white males, and 153,530 are white females. The colored population amounts to 55,675, of whom 6637 are males, and 9038 females.

The Mint of the United States is said to be engaged in coining a new dollar. It is of smaller dimensions than the Spanish dollar, and is altogether better executed.

Profits of Freighting.—Fifty ships, owned in Bath, Maine, averaging over 400 tons each, it is reported, have cleared over \$400,000 the last year. One firm cleared \$100,000. So much for freighting cotton!—*Boston Traveller.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

RESULT AS FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

States.	1840.		1836.	
	Har'n	V. B.	Opp.	V. B.
Maine,	10			10
New Hampshire,		7		7
Vermont,	7		7	
Massachusetts,	14		14	
Rhode Island,	4			4
Connecticut,	8			8
New York,	42			42
New Jersey,	8		8	
Pennsylvania,	30			30
Delaware,	3		3	
Maryland,	10		10	
Virginia,		23		23
North Carolina,				15
South Carolina,			11	
Georgia,	11		11	
Alabama,				7
Mississippi,				4
Louisiana,				5
Tennessee,	15		15	
Kentucky,	15		15	
Ohio,	21		21	
Indiana,	9		9	
Illinois,				5
Missouri,				4
Arkansas,				3
Michigan,	3			3
			<hr/> 124	<hr/> 170

At the last election the opposition to Mr Van Buren was divided as follows, viz:—Harrison 73—White 26—Webster 14—Mangum 11.

The Steam Frigate at our Navy Yard.—The United States Gazette has an interesting article in relation to the steam frigate now being built at our Navy Yard. The workman are at present engaged in planking the upper deck, and the whole vessel is in such a state of forwardness that, were the engines ready, she could be launched in two months.—She will be rigged in the same manner as a ship, and will require as her complement two hundred men. Her ordnance will consist of forty-two pounders and two bombs to throw ten inch shells, and, when in full sailing order, her burthen will be 1,700 tons. Her weight is estimated at 500 tons. She is nearly as long as the steam-ship President, and one foot wider. In her hold is constructed a repository capable of containing 800 tons of anthracite coal by which the engines are to be worked. Her length, from the counter to the mizzenmast, is 228 feet 8 inches; extreme length to figure head, 224 feet; extreme breadth, 40 feet; depth in hold, 23 feet; 6 inches. She will be ready for caulking in a few days. Taken as a whole, this vessel is a splendid specimen of the skill of our artisans.—*Philadelphia Courier.*

Prince Louis Napoleon has reached the Chateau of Ham, his place of imprisonment, perfectly satisfied, he says, to know that he is in France and not at all afraid of the word "perpetual," which, he justly observes, is blotted from the vocabulary of the French.

The Michigan Advocate, published at Jackson, says—"We have in this village one distillery in operation, and one in the progress of erection; one ball alley, three billiard rooms, fifteen places for retailing spirituous liquors, and the state prison!"

It is stated that in England, the average of marriage, is, for men, 27 years—for women, 25.

Artificial Coal.—An artificial or brick coal has been prepared in India, in imitation of the Burdwan coal—composed of the refuse of Burdwan coal, charcoal, oil, sugar, river clay and lime. Mr. Aram, who holds the patent, has received from the Steam Company £1,000 for the use of it in India.

The Coward punished.—Wm. R. Pelby, who made the brutal assault on Wm. B. English, editor and proprietor of the Boston Daily Herald, on the 26th of Sept. last, was brought up for sentence on Wednesday. He plead guilty to the indictment at the last term.—He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs of prosecution, and to give bonds in \$200, to keep the peace for one year.

Dr. David Richmond, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Perkins, Erie county, Ohio, formerly of Norwalk, Conn., was attacked by a bull in his field on the 19th ult. and so badly injured that he died the next day.

Squinting.—Dr. Carnochan, of N. York, on Saturday last, instantly and perfectly cured a young lady of squinting, by dividing the internal rectus muscle of the eye—a contracted state of which produces the deformity.

The number of inhabitants in the city of Washington, according to the recent census, is 22,777.

Heads and Tails.—A Calcutta paper says that Commissioner Lin at Canton, has offered a very large reward for every opium smuggler's head, and in retaliation the smugglers on the east coast have deprived even-

ry mandarin they could lay their hands on, of his tail. Lots of long tails ornament the main-stay of some of the clippers, but Lin has not yet got any heads to display.

Return of the steamer President.—We see by the Boston Times, that on Monday of last week, the Steamer President returned to New York, being compelled to put back after being at sea one week, by the heavy sea and head winds. This is the first instance of the kind, since the Atlantic Steamers have been introduced. She had made only 300 miles eastwardly from Monday to Saturday.

Great loss of life.—In August last, H. M. S. Lily, while cruising in the Mozambique channel, fell in with a slaver and drove her ashore. Of her cargo, consisting of 550 negroes, 200 were drowned, and the remainder were taken on board the Lily, and conveyed to Mauritius.

Snow.—On Thursday of the week before last, snow fell to the depth of one foot, east of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Nantucket Inquirer, of Saturday of last week, states that a severe northeast storm had been raging there for two or three days, and it was feared much damage had been done to the shipping along the coast, so violent had been the gale.

A blacksmith of Cleveland, Ohio, named Rairden, was kicked on the head while shoeing a horse, on Monday last, and killed.

The dwelling house, three barns, and other out buildings of Mr John Robbins of Norridgewock, were consumed by fire a few nights since. There is little doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. John Hill, a tailor of Augusta, has been arrested and imprisoned, on suspicion of having committed the deed.—*Temp. Gazette.*

The steamboat, Le Roy, employed on the Brunswick, Ga., line to convey the mail and passengers, burst her boiler on the 24th ult. by which accident, six persons were killed and several wounded.

Married,

In Calais, by Rev. Mr Keeler, R. H. Manning, merchant of New York, to Miss Sarah P. Swan, only daughter of Francis Swan, Esq.

In Monson, Josiah Jordan, M. D. to Miss Mary Ann Cushman.

In Bangor, Major Wm. Frost of Topsham, to Miss Phoebe C. Greely.

DIED,

In Monmouth, Susan, daughter of Mr Zelotes A. Marrow, aged 5 years.

In Dresden, (Swan Island) October 28th, Miss Sarah S. Tallman, aged 49 years.

In Hallowell, Mr John A. Haines, 25.

In North Yarmouth, Miss Sarah E. Jackson, aged 21 years.

In Elliot, 25' ult. Miss Rebecca P. Shapleigh, 19 years, daughter of Levi J. Shapleigh, Esq.

In Farmington, 8th inst. of typhus fever, Mr Cyrus Freeman, late of Gorham, 33.

In New Orleans, Dr. David C. Kerr, Gen Jackson's physician during the war.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Nov. 9, 1840. (From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—In consequence of the Election and the storm, purchasers were scarce and sales few. We quote first quality 5 25 a 5 50; second quality 4 75 a 5; third quality 3 50 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Prices further reduced. We quote mess 4 50, No. 1 \$4, No. 2 \$3.

Stores.—No sales effected to day.

Sheep.—Lots 1 33, 1 42, 1 42 1 75, 1 83, \$2, 2 33 and 2 50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, 3 1-2, 3 5-8 and 3 7-8 for Sows, and 4 1-2, 4 5-8 and 4 7-8 for Barrows. At retail from 4 1-2 to 5 1-2.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

1840.	Nov 11	Thermom.	Barometer.	Weather.	Wind.
13,	42 40 41	29.35	29.30	29.30 C. R. C.	NNW. NNW
14,	38 42 41	29.35	29.40	29.50 F. F. F.	NW. NNW
15,	34 41 38	29.50	29.35	29.35 S. R. R.	N. E.
16,	36 37 36	29.35	29.40	29.35 F. F. F.	sw. w.
17,	33 36 37	29.40	29.40	29.40 F. F. F.	sw. w.
18,	32 36 36	29.40	29.45	29.40 F. F. C.	sw. NNW
19,	30 34 32	29.10	29.15	29.25 S. S. C.	NNW.

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, a noon, and at sunset.

s. Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

Payments.

D. Elwell, N. Turner,	4 00
J. S. Nash, Goff's Corner.	2 00
J. G. Neal, Skowhegan,	2 00
A. Libbey, E. Clinton,	5 00
J. Pratt, Parkman,	5 00
J. Dudley, Bangor,	1 50
Seth Norcross, Chesterville,	2 00
Capt. L. Stanley, Sidney,	1 00
E. McLellan Gardiner,	2 00
D. Moody, Kent's Hill	1 00
Jos. Beals, Livermore,	2 09
D. J. Eames, Woolwich,	1 75
J. B. Stratton, Winslow,	1 00
A. Harris, Danville, Vt.	1 75
Harvey Pettingill, Winthrop,	1 00
N. Wilson, Litchfield,	1 35
Isaiah Lunt, Gardiner,	1 25
E. Clements, Frankfort,	2 00
John Cotton, W. Corinth,	2 00
T. Goodridge, Canaan,	2 00
Oliver Nash, Addison,	\$2.00 (20 cents discount.)
Th. J. Shores, Waterville,	2 00
Mark Garcelon, Webster,	2 00
M. Tabor, Vassalboro',	2 00
S. Eaton, Bowdoinham,	1 55
Iron Manufacturing Co. Waterville,	1 75
Gilman & Chadbourn,	1 12
Benj. Howard, Hallowell,	2 20
Asa Wood, Mt. Vernon,	2 00
Collins Lovejoy, Keeth's mills,	1 42
Wm. Robinson, Litchfield Corner,	2 00
Cyrus M. Parrington, Topsham,	2 00
Albert Wingate, Bangor,	2 00
E. Houghton, Gardiner,	2 00
Capt. Wm. H. Dole, Orrington,	1 00
Jerome Stephenson, Waldo,	2 00
D. Sturges, Vassalboro'	5 72
Capt. D. Bolster, South Paris	3.00
Jos. Haskell, Lake St. Croix, W. T.	2.00
T. Chick, N. Dixmont	1.76
E. Jennison,	.24
S. Kingsbery, Kingsbery	10.00
L. J. Gilbert, Leeds	2.68
Jos. Pettengill, Winthrop	4.10
A. D. Lowell, China	4.50
O. C. Dickey, E. Clinton	2.00

SPINAL DISTORTIONS, CLUB-FEET, & OTHER CONTRACTIONS OF THE LIMBS—

The treatment of the above deformities has for a number of years past attracted particular attention among scientific surgeons throughout the civilized world. With regard to the treatment of club-feet, Stromeyer of Germany, has given an impetus to the only scientific mode of treating this terrible deformity, which ignorance, imposture, and quackery can never arrest. Dr. Little of London, laboring under this deformity himself, and hearing of Stromeyer's wonderful success in the treatment of club-feet, immediately repaired to Germany, and was operated upon by this distinguished surgeon. He returned to London cured, and is now practicing the art of curing club-feet with great success in that city, upon Stromeyer's plans. The treatment of club-feet is two-fold—surgical and mechanical. Stromeyer's apparatus for keeping the part in place, after the operation has been performed, has been much improved by the surgeons of Paris, and very much more so by a gentleman of this city, Dr. J. B. Brown, who has been so eminently successful in the treatment of club-feet and other contractions of the limbs, as well as spinal distortions. I have seen this gentleman operate nearly fifty times. He has, I believe, operated about one hundred times for remedying contractions and deformities of the limbs of various kinds. I saw him operate upon a girl of 14 years old, both knees permanently contracted almost at right angles with the thigh, both feet turned in at nearly right angles with the leg, the soles turned upward, and both hands clubbed. She has been under Dr. Brown's treatment about three months, and now stands erect, and both legs entirely straight, and both feet almost so, and is able to walk about the room with little aid. In a conversation with Dr. Brown the other day, he told me he had never failed of success, except in one instance, and that was owing to the ignorance and obstinacy of his patient. The surgical part of the treatment of club feet is almost painless. It is as the mere pricking of a pin—and in one half the cases there is scarcely more than a drop of blood.—The cutting of a tendon gives no more pain than cutting the toe-nails. The cure of club-feet is sometimes attempted by merely mechanical means—but I can illustrate the advantage of the surgical and mechanical treatment alone, by a case which came under my notice. A lad, five years old, was brought to Dr. Brown's infirmary in Belknap street, by his mother—who stated that when the child was four months old the anxious father purchased a patent apparatus of a man who lived about ten miles from Boston, and that the child had worn it four years and four months. Dr. Brown operated upon it, and it returned home in about eight weeks, walking on the soles of its feet. The delighted mother stated in my presence, that the child had suffered more every day during the four years and four months while it wore the quack apparatus, than it had suffered during its whole treatment at the infirmary.—*Mercantile Journal.*

Winthrop Lyceum.

A meeting of the Winthrop Lyceum will be holden at the Masonic Hall in this Village, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

A Lecture may be expected by Mr P. Southworth. Question for Discussion—"Is it right of two moral evils to choose the less?"

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Winthrop, Nov., 19, 1840.

Wanted,

1000 Prime FOX SKINS, for which the highest market price will be paid by B. H. CUSHMAN. Winthrop, Nov. 19, 1840. 3w46

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received, and is now opening his FALL and WINTER GOODS, comprising almost every variety usually kept in a country store, which he offers UNUSUALLY low for cash, country produce, or approved credit. B. H. CUSHMAN. Winthrop, Nov. 19, 1840. 3w46

Who will buy a good Farm?



The subscriber will sell the farm on which he now lives, situate in the South Easterly part of Canaan. It contains 117 acres of excellent



land—and has on it a large new barn and a low double house nearly finished. The soil is of the limestone class, has a southerly slope, and has never been reduced. It produces grain, corn and roots and is also well adapted for grazing. It will be sold reasonably, and a good chance given for payments.

I will also sell the stock and farming utensils with the farm if desired. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Maine Farmer, or the subscriber on the premises. WM. REID. Canaan, Nov. 3, 1840. 45

To those afflicted with Ruptures.

JUST received by the subscriber, THOMSON'S well known TRUSSES, which obtained the premium at the Fair in Boston and which have gained the precedence over all others wherever they have been introduced. The pad is a spiral spring, and the Truss can be altered to accommodate any rupture and make a most perfect fit on any size or shaped persons. Please call and examine. Also, Jaquith's celebrated Trusses. Shakers' Rocking do. Ivory Pad do.

MARSH'S double and single Trusses at a large discount from regular prices. For sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, HALLOWELL, Me. 45

Berkshire Boar and South Down Bucks.

THE subscriber would give notice that he will keep at his farm in Hallowell, the coming season a full blooded Berkshire Boar for the use of sows. He was obtained from C. N. Beament Esq. of Albany in 1839 from stock originally imported by Mr. Hawes, and is certified to be of pure blood. He expects to have a litter in January from a full blood sow also from Albany, and which was sired by a Boar imported by Mr. Lossing. This boar was sold last season for \$200. Now on hand a litter of half Berkshires five weeks old.

The subscriber has also for sale a few full blood South Down Bucks, also a few half South Down and half Dishley or with a mixture of Merino. The above will be sold at prices lower than they have hitherto been offered for.

The value of this breed in improving the Merino in many respects has been tested by several persons, and the wool though not so fine as the merino, will bring nearly as much in the market. CHARLES VAUGHAN. Hallowell, Nov. 15, 1840. 45

OWEN DEELY, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in Winthrop, and from his long experience in cutting, and a thorough knowledge of manufacturing, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

A few good Coat Makers wanted, to whom good wages will be paid.

Also, one or more Girls wishing to learn the trade will find a good chance.

CUTTING done at short notice, and warranted to fit, if made up by experienced hands.

Winthrop, Oct. 22, 1840. 42

N. B.—He has just received from New-York the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1840.

Wood Wanted.

A few cords of Wood wanted immediately in payment for the Farmer.

For Sale,

FOUR handsome 7 feet OXEN, fit for beef or work. Apply to JABEZ BACON. Winthrop, Nov. 9th, 1840. 45

Notice.

I HEREBY relinquish to my son, PAUL HARVEY, the remainder of his time until he becomes twenty-one years of age, and as I shall claim no part of his earnings, hereafter I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. JOHN HARVEY.

Attest: CONVIS LOWELL.

Winthrop, Nov. 2, 1840.

3w44

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his farm in the town of Minot containing about seventy five acres, situated on the east part of said town and on the river-road leading from Lewistown Falls to Livermore, where the mail passes twice week. For farther particulars apply to JOHN A. DUNNING.

East Minot, Oct. 22d, 1840.

4w43

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

121y

NOTICE.

THE Superintending School Committee of Winthrop, propose to be in session on Friday, 27th inst. at one o'clock P. M. (day after Thanksgiving) at the house of the subscriber, for the purpose of examining teachers. All who expect to instruct district schools in town are requested to be present. Per order, D. THURSTON. Winthrop, Nov. 11, 1840. 45

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors west of G. C. Child's store where he keeps a large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New-York white marble and Quincy slate stone, Harvard slate of the first quality from Massachusetts, &c. &c. He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c. that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1500 or 2000 feet of Stone, almost if not quite equal to the Italian White marble, also his Prices and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other shop in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call, for their trouble. His Shop is in sight of Market Square.

To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. All orders promptly attended to, and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice. GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put his prices as low as in Augusta. At Waterville inquire of Mr. Sanger, and at Winthrop inquire of Mr. Carr. He will be in both places occasionally. G. P. Augusta, Dec. 12, 1839. eop3m1mly.

Vegetable Syrup.

FOR FEMALES, en enciente.

THE most safe and effectual remedy for lessening the pains and sufferings attendant on paturient WOMEN, that has ever been discovered.

Directions for using it, &c., are briefly stated in a small pamphlet that accompanies each bottle; in which are certificates from Physicians, who have prescribed it, and other Gentlemen whose Wives have used it.

Prepared by S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, Me. to whom orders may be directed.

It is also for sale by the dozen or single bottle by W. C. Stimson & Reed, No. 114 State Street, Boston; Noyes & Robbins, Winthrop; J. E. Ladd, Augusta; Charles Tarbell, Gardiner; I. Alden, Waterville; Nath'l Weld, Bath; G. Williston, Brunswick; A. Carter & Chs. E. Beckett, Portland; Geo. W. Holden, Bangor; W. O. Poor, Belfast; Doct. J. A. Berry, Saco; T. Fogg & Co. Thomaston; R. S. Blasdell, East Thomaston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; C. Church, Jr. Phillips; H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette; John Sides, Wadoboro'; S. W. Bates, Norridgewock. March 7, 1840. 9eoptf.

POETRY.

THE MECHANISM OF MAN.

"I am fearfully and wonderfully made."—Ps. 139: 24.

Fond atheist! could a giddy dance
Of atoms blindly hurled,
Produce so regular, so fair,
So harmonized a world?

Why do not Lybia's driving sands,
The sport of every storm,
A palace here, the child of chance,
Or there a temple form?

Presumptuous wretch! thyself survey;
That lesser fabric scan;
Tell me, whence the immortal dust,
The god, the reptile, man?

Where wast thou, when the embryo earth
From chaos burst its way,
When stars exulting sang the morn,
And hailed the new-born day?

What fingers brace the tender nerves,
The twisting fibres spin?
Who clothes in flesh the hardening bone,
And weaves the silken skin?

How come the brain and beating heart,
Life's more immediate throne,
(Where fatal every touch) to dwell
Immailed in solid bone?

Who taught the wandering tide of blood
To leave the vital urn,
Visit each limb in purple streams,
And faithfully return?

How know the nerves to hear the will
The happy limbs to wield?
The tongue ten thousand tastes discern,
Ten thousand accents yield?

How know the lungs to heave and pant?
Or how the fringed lid
To guard the fearful eye, or brush
The sullied ball unbid?

The delicate, the winding ear,
To image every sound?
The eye to catch the pleasing view,
And tell the senses round?

Who bids the babe, now launched in life,
The milky draught arrest,
And with its eager fingers press
The nectar-streaming breast?

Who with a love too big for words
The mother's bosom warms,
Along the rugged paths of life
To bear it in her arms?

A God! A God! creation shouts,
A God each insect cries;
He moulded in His palm the earth,
And hung it in the skies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

During the revolutionary war, two brothers, from one of the eastern ports, were commanders of privateers; they cruised together and were eminently successful, doing great damage to the enemy and making money for themselves. One evening being in the latitude of shoals of Nantucket, but many miles to the eastward of them, they espied a large British vessel, having the appearance of a merchantman, found her to be a frigate in disguise. A very light breeze prevailing, they hauled off in different directions. One only could be pursued, and the frigate gained rapidly upon him.

Finding he could not run away the commanding officer had recourse to stratagem. On a sudden he hauled down every sail and all hands were employed with setting poles, as if shoving his vessel off a bank! The people on board the frigate were amazed at the supposed danger they had run and to save themselves from being grounded, immediately clawed off and left the more knowing Yankee "to make him scarce" as soon as night rendered it prudent for him to hoist sail in a sea two hundred fathoms deep!

IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL ACTION.—It is stated in the Cincinnati Chronicle, that at an education meeting lately held in that city, the Rev. Dr. Beecher related the following "dream," being a beautiful illustration of the importance of individual action, and showing that in our republican country, although it is only the mass which acts through the laws, it is the individual which moves the mass!

"He said he had a dream, which like other dreams, did not wholly explain itself, and in which some of the natural objects had the power of speech. He was travelling near the sources of the Monongahela, and in

passing over a rough country, at every short distance met a little stream which he could step over, but all of them were going the same way. At last he asked one where he was going? "Why," replied the little rill, "I am going to New Orleans. I heard the people there want a great canal, a thousand miles long, and fifteen hundred feet wide, and I am going to help make it." "And pray what can you do?" "I can step over you. What can you do?" "I don't know what I can do, but I shall be there." And so saying it hurried on.

He came to another, and asked the same question, and received the same answer. All were hurrying on to make the grand canal in which the steamships of the west, with their heavy burdens were to be transported. On the heads of the Alleghany, the Scioto and the Mississippi, he found thousands more of little streams hurried on by the same impulses, and which while he yet spoke to them, passed out of sight. None knew what he could do, but all were determined to do something. He passed on, till he came to the mighty Mississippi, and there he found the canal was made. The noble steamship rode proudly on its surface, and as its waters diminished they were again replenished to the brim, by every mountain-spring and every stream. Thus do the little rills make the stream, the stream the river, till the united waters of the whole pour on their way rejoicing, to the glorious ocean. So is man to the mass, and the mass to the grand tide of human affairs. Each little mortal, weak and weary though he be, can do something in making up the mighty stream of human events as it rolls on to the ocean of eternity."—*Mer. Jour.*

SCARCITY OF BOOKS IN OLDEN TIMES.—Rev. Mr. Motte, of Boston, in a sermon preached on the 28th of June, thus describes the scarcity of books before the art of printing was introduced.

"While they had to be written with the pen the trouble and expense did not wholly retard the progress of literature, but allowed little diffusion to it. There were a few lofty lights scattered here and there through the midnight fog, but the mass had to remain in darkness. Private persons seldom possessed any books at all, and even monasteries of note had often but the missal, and a single copy of that. In the year 855 there was not a complete copy of the works of Cicero in all France, as enlightened a kingdom as any of Europe. Books were so scarce in Spain at the beginning of the 10th century, that one and the same copy of the Bible and of a few other religious works, often compose the library that served several different monasteries, these be it remembered, were the chief depositories of learning. In 1082, we find that the monks in England could have each but one volume a year to read. When a book was borrowed, even by kings sometimes, surety was given and a bond for the return of it under heavy forfeitures, drawn up with great solemnity. If any one gave a book to a religious house, he believed that so valuable a donation merited eternal salvation; and it was offered on the altar with great ceremony, and the stipulation that the reformers should perform masses for the soul of the giver."

SOUTHERN NOTIONS OF YANKEES.

Suppose a farmer in Vermont has six sons; one, perhaps, will remain to be a stay and staff to the good old man, when he totters down the hill towards the sunset of life; but another first gets to be a school-master, then studies law, flourishes a while before the courts, goes to Congress, and finally is Governor of the State.

A third pushes off on foot to Boston, drives a stage for a time, then tends a bar in a tavern for a while, and at last is clerk in a store. Here he gains the confidence of his employers—at twenty-one is admitted into a partnership, and is soon a merchant of established reputation. The fourth is a wild roving fellow, who first goes to sea before the mast; but the Yankee is still in him, and his wild oats being sown, he at the age of fifty is a weather beaten seaman, and retires upon a comfortable income.

The fifth is a pedlar, and circulates tin ware for half a dozen years through the Southern States. He then goes on a hunting expedition to the Rocky Mountains; after his return, he officiates as steward on board a Mississippi steamboat. Being of a musical turn, he joins a caravan, and plays the clarinet through all the principal cities of the U. States. He then shoots off to Kentucky, where he keeps school for a short time. He next removes to Alabama where with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, which he has saved he sets up a store in a new town, still covered with stumps. The town increases, and our young merchant flourishes. In due time, he has extensive cotton lands. These he cultivates with care, and year, after year, adding acre to acre, becomes

a wealthy planter, respected and beloved by all around him.

The sixth is a favorite son, and like most favorites, comes very near being spoiled. He is sent to college, and there acquires some knowledge, and a good estimation of himself. But he chances to be sent to one of those colleges where there is little intercourse between the pupil and instructor, and where a parcel of young men are left without rudder or compass at the most stormy and dangerous period of life. He catches, therefore, the infection of bad principles, and goes forth with a diseased and impure spirit to the world.

He is bred a lawyer,—he has talents, perhaps genius; he commences life with fair prospects, but still with the idea that fortune is to be obtained without. He is disappointed, and becomes dissipated; he loses his friends, and is on the point of being lost to society; but the Yankee is still in him. His father's honorable example, his mother's religious counsel come to his aid. The good and evil are at strife, but the former prevails; he shakes off his idleness, he tramples his vices beneath his feet.

He makes a bold effort, and removes to the wide valley of the Mississippi, he establishes himself as a lawyer in the vicinity of some court house, still surrounded by the relics of the forest. He devotes himself carefully to his profession, and at the age of forty, is honored and respected as the Chief Justice of the State. Such, or something like this, is the history of many a New England farmer's family.

The Art of Design.—There is in circulation, a petition to Congress from the manufacturers, mechanics and others, of New York city, for the passage of an act by which the rights of the inventors and proprietors of new designs and patterns may be protected. The object of the petitioners appears to be worthy the support of all who are disposed to extend encouragements to American artists. They state that in many cases ornamental and useful changes can be made in the design and form of articles of manufacture for which no patent can now be obtained, and that any person so disposed can therefore imitate the improvements with impunity, so as to undersell the inventor or projector.

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A NEW and extensive assortment of the celebrated Ploughs, manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, has been received. They are offered for sale at low prices and on accommodating terms.

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Winthrop, Sept. 1840.

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By NOYES & ROBBINS;
E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

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